

Chapter 18: Writing Effective Sentences, pp. 397–428

Identifying Sentence Fragments, pp. 397–98

EXERCISE A

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. F | 11. F |
| 2. S | 12. F |
| 3. F | 13. F |
| 4. F | 14. S |
| 5. F | 15. F |
| 6. S | 16. F |
| 7. F | 17. S |
| 8. F | 18. F |
| 9. S | 19. S |
| 10. F | 20. F |

EXERCISE B

[21] No native people on the continent of Antarctica. [22] Because it is too cold. [23] Although scientists and other workers live in Antarctica for about a year at a time. [24] These people live there to study many things. [25] The ozone layer, sleep patterns, and fish survival in subzero temperatures. [26] Ninety-five percent of Antarctica covered with ice. [27] Also has very high winds. [28] Sometimes Antarctica's winds reach speeds of 200 miles per hour. [29] Many animals in the ocean around Antarctica. [30] One type of bird found on Antarctica is the penguin.

Finding and Revising Sentence Fragments, pp. 399–400

EXERCISE A

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

- F—Yesterday, Denise and I ^{decided} to go for a bike ride.
- S
- F—Our part of town ^{has} a lot of steep hills.
- F—^{We} saw many interesting places along the way.
- S

- F—Although going down the hills was really fun, ^{riding back up the hills was difficult.}
- F—^{We} felt tired after pedaling up all those hills.
- F—Some hills ^{were} steeper than they had looked at first!
- F—^{We} rested and drank some water after several miles.
- F—My legs ^{felt} shaky.
- F—When we got up to go, ^I suggested that we pedal home slowly.
- F—After we had taken our break, ^{we felt more energetic.}
- F—As we crested the last hill, ^{we breathed a huge sigh of relief.}
- F—When we waved to our friends across the street, ^{we knew we were getting close to home.}
- F—^{Watching ducks at the pond} was my favorite part of today's trip.
- S
- F—^{We} agreed to take our next bike trip on Saturday.
- S
- F—^I am glad my bike is modern.
- S

EXERCISE B

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

- S 21. A marathon is a running event.
- F 22. ^{It} has a distance of approximately twenty-six miles.
- F 23. The race's length ^{has} a historical basis.
- F 24. In 490 B.C., a Greek soldier ^{ran} from Marathon to Athens with news of a Greek victory over the Persians.
- F 25. ^{The modern marathon} reproduces that soldier's run, although the current marathon distance is actually longer.
- F 26. Marathons and half-marathons ^{are held} in many cities.

- S 27. Boston and New York City both have famous marathons.
- F 28. Because the marathon is such a long race, *finishing one requires special training.*
- F 29. Whether a marathon runner is a beginner or a seasoned veteran, *he or she* should commit to months of training.
- F 30. *Runners* must keep their bodies strong and well rested.

Identifying and Revising Run-on Sentences, pp. 401–402

EXERCISE A

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

- _____ 1. Brown bears include the grizzly and the kodiak, *the largest brown bear is the kodiak.*
- _____ 2. Did you know that kodiak bears weigh as much as 1,700 pounds, *and* they can grow to a height of ten feet?
- C 3.
- C 4.
- _____ 5. Females give birth to as many as four cubs, *and* the cubs stay with their mother two or three years.
- _____ 6. Many people are afraid of bears, *but* encounters with bears are actually infrequent.
- _____ 7. Grizzly bears are solitary animals, *they do not want to interact with people.*
- C 8.
- _____ 9. In bear country, people should always store food and garbage properly, *bears could be attracted by the smell.*
- _____ 10. Never try to outrun a bear, *it can run more than thirty miles per hour!*

EXERCISE B

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

[11] In Munich, school was too rigid and boring for young Einstein, *and* he did not do well.

[12] However, Einstein showed a talent for mathematics, *at the age of twelve, he taught himself Euclidean geometry.* [13] After finishing secondary school, he entered the Federal Polytechnic Academy in Switzerland, *but* he did not like the teaching methods there. [14] The academy frustrated him, *he could not learn in a way that interested him.* [15] Einstein chose to educate himself, and he missed classes often to study physics on his own.

[16] His professors had low opinions of him, *but* he graduated anyway in 1900. [17] In 1905, he published a paper on physics, *and* the University of Zürich awarded him a Ph.D. for this work.

[18] In the same year, he published four more papers that presented new thoughts on the nature of light and other important concepts. [19] Physicists resisted Einstein's ideas at first, *but* eventually his general theory of relativity was confirmed through observation. [20] Einstein achieved international recognition, *and* in 1921 he received the Nobel Prize in physics.

Review A: Revising Sentence Fragments and Run-on Sentences, pp. 403–404

EXERCISE A

Scuba is an acronym The acronym stands for "self-contained underwater breathing apparatus." In the fifteenth century, Leonardo da Vinci designed an underwater diving suit. Functional equipment not developed until much later. Inventors in the eighteenth century designed practical devices for breathing underwater. Such as diving suits and diving bells. Wearing these suits, divers could breathe underwater, their

mobility was limited. The twentieth century had Jacques Cousteau and Émile Gagnan to solve the problem. Perfected the aqualung. The aqualung is a cylinder of compressed air, the cylinder is worn on the diver's back and is connected to a mouthpiece. With an aqualung, divers have both air and mobility. Since 71 percent of the earth's surface is covered by oceans. Scuba diving opened up a whole new world.

Answers will vary. Sample answer follows.

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EXERCISE B

Penguins look clumsy on land, they are graceful in the water. Their bodies are perfectly suited for swimming and diving. They a streamlined torpedo shape. Their wings are shaped like flippers penguins use them to propel themselves through the water at speeds up to thirty miles per hour. Use their webbed feet to steer. Most penguins can even swim like porpoises. Leap out of the water to breathe and then dive back in with one graceful motion. Penguins frequently need to dive deep to catch prey. Sometimes descend to depths of more

than a thousand feet. Penguins special air chambers in their bodies. When a penguin dives, the chambers squeeze, air is forced into the lungs. The extra air keeps the lungs from collapsing under the water pressure. The chilly waters that penguins prefer would be too cold for most birds, penguins are insulated by waterproof feathers and a thick layer of fat. Penguins may be awkward on land, but they are perfectly suited for the water.

Answers will vary. Sample answer follows.

Penguins look clumsy on land, but they are graceful in the water. Their bodies are perfectly suited for swimming and diving. They have a streamlined torpedo shape. Their wings are shaped like flippers, and penguins use them to propel themselves through the water at speeds up to thirty miles per hour. They use their webbed feet to steer. Most penguins can even swim like porpoises. They leap out of the water to breathe and then dive back in with one graceful motion. Penguins frequently need to dive deep to catch prey; sometimes they descend to depths of more than a thousand feet. Penguins have special air chambers in their bodies. When a penguin dives, the chambers squeeze, and air is forced into the penguin's lungs. The extra air keeps the lungs from collapsing under the water pressure. The chilly waters that penguins prefer would be too cold for most birds, but penguins are insulated by waterproof feathers and a thick layer of fat. Penguins may be awkward on land, but they are perfectly suited for the water.

Combining Sentences by Inserting Words, pp. 405–406

EXERCISE A

Answers may vary slightly.

1. Nightfall used to leave city streets in dark-^{complete}ness. ~~The darkness was complete.~~
2. Animals in the streets were difficult to see during the ^{dark}night. ~~The night was dark.~~